

GOV. ODELL RENOMINATED

Ticket Named by Republican State Convention at Saratoga, N. Y.

PLEDGED TO SUPPORT ROOSEVELT

Senator F. W. Higgins Second on the Ticket
—The Platform Commends Monopolies, Advocates State Purchase of Adirondack and Catskill Lands and Improvement in Canals—For Roosevelt in 1904.

Saratoga, N. Y.—The State Republican Convention named the following ticket: For Governor, B. B. Odell, Jr., of Orange; Lieutenant-Governor, F. W. Higgins, of Cattaraugus; Secretary of State, John F. O'Brien, of Clinton; Treasurer, John G. Wickser, of Erie; Attorney-General, Henry B. Coman, of Madison; Controller, N. R. Miller, of Cortland; Engineer, E. A. Bond, of Jefferson; Judge of the Court of Appeals, W. E. Werner, of Monroe.

State Senator Ellsworth was the permanent Chairman. After the convention had been called to order Chairman Ellsworth recognized Edward Lauterbach, of New York City, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, who read the platform, which was adopted promptly.

Senator Lexow then made his speech nominating Governor Odell. Mr. Lexow was followed by Job E. Hedges, of New York City, who seconded the nomination.

The only roll call of the day was on the question of Odell's renomination. Chairman Ellsworth insisting upon that, but abrogating the rule in the cases of other candidates.

Frank W. Higgins was named for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation, and so were the remainder of the candidates.

With the completion of the ticket came a flood of resolutions authorizing the appointment of committees, thanking the Citizens' Committee of Saratoga, the officers of the convention, etc. A committee, headed by Senator Platt, was named to notify the candidates, and it was announced that it would meet in Albany on October 7 for that purpose.

The names of the members of the new State ticket were announced, and at 1 o'clock p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

The platform starts out with a tribute to McKinley, an endorsement of the National administration, favoring Roosevelt's renomination to the Presidency in 1904, praise for the Army and Navy for restoring order in the Philippines, and continues as to Cuba and the insular possessions.

"We favor the reciprocity with that new republic proposed by the Republicans in Congress, giving effective relief to Cuba and substantial benefits to our own people without harm to any American industry."

"We believe that our new possessions should be accorded such measure of self-government as their development in the course of time may require. We commend the Executive for laying the foundation of social order, education and local government in the Philippine Islands. We commend the action of Congress in securing to the peoples of those islands their fundamental, civil and personal rights, in terms borrowed from the Constitution of the United States, for the election of a legislative assembly, chosen by the Filipinos."

Turning to State affairs the platform warmly commends the administration of Governor Odell and advocates improvements of roads and the canals. Of the latter it says:

"The one obstacle to the successful consummation of necessary improvements in the constitution of the bonded debt of the State. The alternative is direct yearly taxation upon the people."

"The Republican party, having already through economies and legislation rendered a direct tax almost unnecessary, believes that these improvements should not be the cause of again imposing such a tax upon the people, and that without imposing unnecessary burdens upon individuals or other interests, there should be an extension of time in which payment of the principal and the money for the payment of the yearly interest should be provided."

"We favor, as the first step toward these improvements, an extension, under the Constitution, of the time when such payments shall be made. To secure these preliminaries the consent of the people must be first obtained, and we favor such legislation as will afford them an opportunity to pass upon these important questions."

"We believe that the policies inaugurated by a Republican Legislature and by a Republican Governor, which are giving to the State a better system of highways, should be continued, and we believe in the enlargement and improvement of the canals to such an extent as will fully and adequately meet all requirements of commerce, the expense of such improvements, however, to be met through sources of revenue other than by direct taxation."

Protection is indorsed and only combinations of an oppressive nature are condemned. Legislation to secure speedy adjudication of cases in the courts is advocated, and in the conduct of State institutions the highest standard without extravagance is supported. Governor Odell's changes in the system of managing these institutions is commended.

The conservation of the forest preserve is urged, and the resumption of purchases of lands within the parks favored.

Tornado in Indiana.
A tornado swept across a section of Indiana. It covered a swath about two miles wide and destroyed farm dwellings, barns, growing crops and timber. The wind was followed by a hail storm.

Venezuela and England at Odds.
It was announced in London that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain might be severed at any moment, the principal cause of the trouble being a dispute over the ownership of Patos Island.

Four Killed in a Feud.
The Brooks and the McFarland families settled an old feud at Spokage, Ind. Ter., and as a result four men were shot dead and a fifth mortally wounded. The dead are Willis, Clifford and John Brooks, father and two sons, and Riddle, of the McFarland faction. Joe McFarland is fatally wounded.

Finding Pole a Question of Money.
Lieutenant Peary said the question of finding the North Pole was a question of money, and that \$200,000 would be sufficient.

BOERS APPEAL FOR AID

Generals Botha, Delarey and De Wet Issue a Manifesto.

"Our Country is Completely Laid Waste." They Say—Contributions Asked to Alleviate Terrible Distress.

Amsterdam, Holland.—The Boer Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey have issued a manifesto in the shape of an appeal to the civilized world. This document recalls how, after the terrible struggle in South Africa, and the Boers were compelled to accept the British terms of peace, the Generals were commissioned to proceed to England and appeal to the new Government to allay the distress which is devastating the colonies, and, in the event of the failure of the mission, to appeal to the civilized world for charitable contributions.

Continuing, the Generals say that having failed to induce Great Britain to grant further assistance, it only remains for them to address themselves to the people of Europe and America.

After stating the critical days they had passed through, to receive constant marks of sympathy, the Generals take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the people of the late republics, fervent thanks to all those who had assisted charitably the women and children in the concentration camps, prisoners, etc.

"The small Boer nation," goes on the manifesto, "can never forget the help it received in its dark hours of suffering. Our people are completely ruined. It has been impossible to make a complete inventory, but we are convinced that at least 30,000 houses on Boer farms and many villages were burned or destroyed by the British during the war. Everything was destroyed and the country was completely laid waste. The war demanded many victims, the land was bathed in tears, and our orphans and widows were abandoned. We are appealing to the world for contributions to assist the destitute and help in the education of children."

The Generals repudiate all desire to inflame the minds of the people, and declare: "The sword is now sheathed, and all differences are silent in the presence of such great misery."

They say the small amount given by Great Britain, even if multiplied tenfold, would not suffice to cover the war losses alone.

"We solicit the hearty co-operation," concludes the manifesto, "of all existing committees in the various countries which we are on the point of visiting with the object of establishing a satisfactory organization."

UNEARTH A SMALL FORTUNE.

Two Young Men Consult a Chart and Dig Up \$11,000 in Bills in Ohio.

Toledo, Ohio.—The neighboring village of Alexis has a matter that is puzzling the authorities. Two young men, giving their names as George L. Miller, of Philadelphia, and Henry Anderson, of New York City, after consulting a chart, dug up a package covered with oilcloth, in which was more than \$11,000 in currency and bills. The money is supposed to be part of the spoils of several recent county bank and postoffice robberies.

The two young men on arriving at Alexis secured some implements for digging and went into the woods, where the money was unearthed. A couple of farmer lads followed them and were peremptorily ordered back. This whetted their curiosity, and they told to or three men in the community, and a small party followed at a distance and kept watch on the young men.

A local constable appeared on the scene and made the young men show what they had found. Before any action could be taken they boarded an east-bound train with their treasure and were gone.

HOPED ROOSEVELT WOULD DIE.

Indianapolis Policeman Believed From Duty For an Alleged Remark.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Jesse Streit, a bicycle man on the police force, was suspended by Superintendent Taffie and charges formally preferred against him to the Board of Public Safety for expressing the wish that President Roosevelt would die. Streit had been on duty all day and was at the time with the emergency force at the station house, and orders to go to the President's train at any moment that a call should come in. It is charged that he said to several patrolmen, after the President was taken to the hospital, that he wished the President would die. When his words were reported his star was taken from him.

BANK'S MONEY WENT ON RACES.

Missing Teller's Shortage Discovered to Be \$100,000.

Patterson, N. J.—An investigation by the officials of the First National Bank discloses the fact that Walter Edge, a note teller, who disappeared two months ago, had stolen over \$100,000. It was at first given out that the shortage was only \$2,000. He had suspected, however, that his peculations had been discovered, and he left the bank building by a rear entrance, taking all the money in sight. The money he stole he squandered in stocks and in pool rooms in New York City, sending money each day by registered mail for bets on horses.

Son of General De Wet Dead.

General De Wet, while at The Hague, Holland, received a telegram from South Africa announcing the death of his son, who was thirteen years old. The news greatly depressed the Boer leader.

Fatal Automobile Mishap.

The Count and Countess of Castries, a young woman and an engineer, were thrown from the Count's motor car near Lineray, France. The engineer was killed and the other members of the party were seriously injured.

Short Crop of Cranberries.

The cranberry crop of the present year is estimated to amount to only 725,000 bushels, against 1,040,000 bushels last year.

Protest From the Roumanian Press.

Roumanian journals protest against acquiescence in the protest of the United States against the treatment of Hebrews.

Fatal Boys' Quarrel.

In a boys' quarrel at Jackson, Ky., Garden Denton was killed, two others fatally and three slightly wounded.

Boxer Uprising Again Serious.

Boxer troubles have broken out afresh in China, and the scenes of last year bid fair to be repeated in the south.

Earthquake Shocks in Australia.

Many northern towns of South Australia have experienced earthquake shocks. A severe shock at Adelaide caused a panic. Churches and buildings were damaged considerably.

War Department Clerk a Suicide.

Captain W. B. Johnson, seventy years old, a clerk in the War Department, at Washington, and formerly of Frederick, Md., committed suicide by cutting his throat and wrist with a razor. The act is attributed to ill health and fear of a paralytic stroke. He served in the Civil War in an Ohio regiment.

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TARIFF REVISION NO REMEDY

President's Declaration in a Speech on Trusts at Cincinnati.

WANTS CONSTITUTION CHANGED

President Roosevelt Believes That in Curbing the Trust Evil Much Can Be Done Even Without a Constitutional Amendment—Thinks Supervision Must Come Through Wisely Framed Laws.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—President Roosevelt in a speech before a vast audience that filled the great Music Hall to the doors, while hundreds stood outside, reiterated his advocacy of Governmental control of trusts, and condemned the proposal to revise the tariff as a remedy for trust evils.

The President in opening took up the matter of trusts immediately, and for a time followed the lines of his recent speech at Wheeling, W. Va.

The trusts, he said, had produced both good and evil. They were inevitable, and the country could not get rid of them. Continuing the President said:

"The evils attendant upon capitalization alone are, in my judgment, sufficient to warrant a far closer supervision and control than now exists over the great corporations."

"Wherever a substantial monopoly can be shown to exist we should certainly try our utmost to devise an expedient by which it can be controlled."

"It would be neither just nor expedient to punish the big corporations as big corporations. What we wish to do is to protect the people from any evil that may grow out of their existence or maladministration. Some of these corporations do well and others do ill."

"If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monopoly which does ill, why, of course, no protectionist would object to a modification of the tariff sufficient to remedy the evil."

"Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected, and would be entirely unaffected by any change in the tariff, or at most very slightly so."

"The Standard Oil Company offers a case in point, and the corporations which control the anthracite coal output offer another, for there is no duty whatever on anthracite coal."

"Without regard to the wisdom of any one of these three positions, it remains true that the real evils connected with the trusts cannot be remedied by any change in the tariff laws. The immediate introduction of substantial free trade in all articles manufactured by trusts—that is, by the largest and most successful corporations—would not affect some of the most powerful of our business combinations in the least, save by the damage done to the general business welfare of the country."

"The necessary supervision and control in which I firmly believe is the only method of eliminating the real evils of the trusts must come through wisely and cautiously framed legislation, which shall aim, in the first place, to give definite control to some sovereign over the great corporations, and which shall be followed, when once this power has been conferred, by a system giving to the Government the full knowledge which is essential for satisfactory action."

The celebration over President Roosevelt's visit came near being marred by a panic and great loss of life.

After the President had been speaking to 8,000 persons about fifteen minutes there was a great commotion in Mechanical Hall, adjacent to Music Hall on the north. The sparks from an electric wire had set a curtain on fire and the Fire Department had been called to the scene.

The police and attendants soon put out the fire, but they had much trouble in controlling the alarmed crowd. Only with difficulty did Captain J. B. Foraker, son of the Senator, prevent the fire department from rushing into the building. Happily one of the bands struck up, and those who left the auditorium were supposed to be going out to stop the music. The auditorium was so crowded that a cry of fire or any panic would have caused a terrible catastrophe.

The President at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich.—For the second time in its history the City of the Straits has entertained the Chief Executive of the Nation. President Theodore Roosevelt, after a tour of the city over the Michigan Central Railroad. He found Detroit expectantly awaiting his arrival in gala attire.

It was a restful day for the President. At 10:30 o'clock he attended services in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, driving from there to General R. A. Alger's residence, where he was entertained at luncheon. He returned to the Cadillac shortly after 3 o'clock, only to depart again in a short time for a drive about the city. He called at St. Mary's Hospital, in St. Antoine street, where Thomas K. Doherty, a local veteran of the Spanish War, is dying from consumption.

Doherty had expressed a wish to see the President, and General Alger heard of it. Accordingly, at luncheon, President Roosevelt was asked if he would call on Doherty in the hospital. The President answered that he would be delighted to do so. Doherty is unable to sit up, and the President remained at his bedside for several minutes chatting with him and expressing words of cheer and hope.

In the evening the President dined in the Flemish room of the Cadillac with a party of friends.

Negro Lynchers Guilty.

Three of the negroes who were recently arrested in Caddo Parish, La., for lynching a negro horse thief were put on trial at Shreveport and found guilty of murder without capital punishment, which means imprisonment for life.

Earthquake Shocks in Australia.

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MARINES GUARD ISTHMUS

Colombian Rebels Warned That They Must Not Interfere With Traffic.

Fighting Will Not Be Allowed Along the Railroad Line—Action of Captain McLean at Panama.

Colon, Colombia.—Captain McLean of the United States cruiser Cincinnati sent a dispatch to Matichin on a special train for transmission to General Herrera, informing the rebel General that the United States Navy had taken the direction of the Panama Railway from sea to sea, and that it would not permit any fighting along the line.

Captain McLean also notified the Colombian Government that a special train would be put at its disposal for the movement of troops. Following this announcement a special armored train left here for Panama. It was headed by an American guard and conveyed 750 Colombian soldiers.

Captain McLean landed 100 bluejackets from his ship, as trouble was expected. The bluejackets remained ashore for one hour and then returned to the warship.

The marines expected on the Panther will be stationed on the section of Corozona, a village on the Isthmus, twenty miles north of Panama.

A British warship has just arrived. The merchants of Bocas del Toro have sent a petition to the Consuls asking them to send troops for their protection. There are 2500 Colombian troops in Colon.

Panama, mbla.—Captain McLean, of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, while here on a short visit, said he has ample authority to act as he thinks best, and intends to use his authority whenever necessary. The American commander will not permit any interruption of railroad traffic, such as the placing of obstructions on the track. His relations with the Government officials up to the present time have been most cordial.

NEGROES KILLED IN A PANIC.

Tragic Close of a National Baptist Convention at Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham, Ala.—In an awful crash of humanity caused by a stampede in the Shiloh Negro Baptist Church, at the corner of Avenue G and Eighteenth street, seventy-eight persons were killed and as many more seriously injured.

The disaster occurred just as Booker T. Washington had concluded his address to the National Convention of Negro Baptists, and for three hours the scenes around the church were almost indescribable. Dense bodies were strewn in every direction, and the ambulance service of the city was utterly unable to move them until long after midnight.

Shiloh Church is the largest place of worship for negroes in Birmingham, and at least 2000 persons were inside when the stampede began. Instructions had been issued to allow no one to enter after the building had been filled, but the negroes forced their way inside and were standing in every aisle when the cry of "Fire!" "Fight!" was mistaken for "Fire," and a deadly scramble began to get out. The entrance to the church was literally packed, and the negroes were trampled to death in their struggle to escape.

Most of the dead are women, and the physicians say in many cases they fainted and died from suffocation. A remarkable feature of the calamity is that little or no blood was seen on any of the victims. They were either crushed or were suffocated to death.

BROKE JAIL TO SEE HIS MOTHER.

Convicted Murderer Goes Home and Then Once More Hits Up.

Hinton, W. Va.—Edward H. Williams, who had been convicted of murder and was awaiting removal to the penitentiary, broke out of his cell, broke out of jail, and after successfully working his way through the mountains to his old home at Princeton and bidding a pathetic farewell to his sick and aged mother, returned and gave himself up. He heard that his mother was ill, and fearing that he might never see her again if he was taken to the penitentiary, he ran the risk of an additional sentence to see her again.

The incident will form the basis of a petition for his pardon. The exploit has created much sympathy for him. He has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for killing a companion in a quarrel.

Belgian Queen Dies Suddenly.

Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, died suddenly at Spa, Belgium. Neither her husband, members of her family nor Her Majesty's doctors were present at the time of her death. She was seated at a table eating a light dinner when she was seized with an attack of syncope. Two members of her suite were with the Queen during her last moments. King Leopold, upon being informed of the Queen's death, left Bagneres-de-Luchon, France, at Spa. Queen Marie Henriette was a daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria. She was born on August 23, 1836, and was married on August 22, 1853, to Prince Leopold of Belgium, son of King Leopold I, who ascended the throne at the death of his father as Leopold II. on December 10, 1835. The dead Queen was noted for her piety and charity. She had been ill for about three years of a malady of the heart, and of recent months her condition had been so serious that little hope of her recovery was entertained.

Admiral Baresford Visits America.

Admiral Lord Charles Baresford arrived at New York City from England, praised our recent naval maneuvers and said perfected submarine boats would hold the key to the British Channel.

Wilhelmina Opens Her Parlor.

Queen Wilhelmina opened the States General at The Hague, Holland, in person. She appeared to have completely recovered from her illness. She was accompanied by her husband, Prince Henry, and the Queen Mother.

The National Game.

Second Baseman "Kid" Gleason has resigned with Detroit.

Townsend, the crack Syracuse first baseman, is being negotiated for by Brooklyn.

"Win" Mercer says the American League will surely locate in Pittsburgh next year.

Pitcher Malarky and Catcher Kitt-ridge have re-signed with the Boston League Club.

The Boston Club has purchased Abbatichio, Nashville's crack second baseman, paying \$1500.

PRESIDENT OPERATED ON

He Was Suffering From an Abscess, Result of Pittsfield Accident.

THE WESTERN TRIP ABANDONED

The Wound Made Surgical Treatment Necessary—No Serious Results Looked For—Operation Performed at St. Vincent's Hospital in Indianapolis—Serum Removed From the Shins.

Indianapolis, Ind.—President Roosevelt underwent a surgical operation in St. Vincent's Hospital in this city for an abscess which resulted from an injury he received in his recent accident in Pittsfield, Mass., and the continuance of his tour through the Northwest has been abandoned.

The news came with thrilling suddenness, when the announcement first was made that instead of proceeding upon his journey to Fort Wayne and Milwaukee, the Executive himself had determined to cancel all his dates, at once enter the hospital, and the operation, which took place at 3:45 o'clock, and lasted only a short time. Then he was taken to a private room in the hospital to rest. After taking a light meal at 7:30 o'clock he was conveyed on a stretcher to his train, which had been backed up on a "Y" near the hospital, and at 7:50 o'clock the train left for Washington.

After this operation Secretary Cortelyou gave out this official statement: "At 3:15 p. m. the President went to the Columbia Club to St. Vincent's Hospital in his own carriage, and shortly after he was in the hospital the operation required was performed by Dr. George H. Oliver, of Indianapolis, in consultation with the President's physician, Dr. George A. Lund, and Dr. George J. Cook, Dr. Henry Jameson and Dr. J. J. Richardson. At the conclusion of the operation the physicians authorized the following statement:

"As a result of the traumatism (bruise) received in the trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass., there was found to be a circumscribed collection of perfectly pure serum in the middle third of the left anterior tibial region, the sac containing about two ounces, which was removed."

"The indications are that the President should make speedy recovery. It is absolutely imperative, however, that he should remain quiet and refrain from using the leg. The trouble is not serious, but temporary disabling."

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU."

President Roosevelt all along has appeared to be in his usual health, and the first intimation that the members of his party had that he was suffering from any injury was when Secretary Cortelyou at the conclusion of the Columbia Club speech, which the President delivered before 15,000 people, gave out this official statement:

"As a result of the trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass., the President received several serious bruises. One of these, on the left leg between the knee and ankle, has developed into a small abscess. The President is entirely well otherwise, and has continued to meet the several engagements of his itinerary, but, in view of the continuance of the abscess and out of an abundance of caution, Drs. Oliver and Cook, of Indianapolis, were requested to meet Dr. Lund, the President's surgeon, at Indianapolis, Dr. Richardson, of Washington, D. C., being also one of the number."

In the opinion of the doctors, the trouble necessitates an operation, which they think should be performed at once at St. Vincent's Hospital in this city. As after the operation, the President will require entire rest, probably for at least ten days or two weeks, it has been necessary to cancel all the remaining engagements of his trip, and he will go directly from Indianapolis to Washington.

"The physicians say that the case is not in any way serious and that there is no danger whatever. This statement is made so that no false rumors may disturb the people and that they may be authoritatively advised of the exact nature of the case."

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Secretary of War Root, who hastened to Buffalo when President McKinley was shot last year and was almost constantly with him in his last days at the Milburn home, was present in the operating room when Dr. Oliver performed the operation upon President Roosevelt.

The operation was simple. No knife was used. Dr. Oliver handled a needle syringe known as an aspirator and made a puncture on the bruise, piercing the cyst. Sister Stella, the Sister Superior of the hospital, was in the room, and three nurses in the regulation garb. Dr. Lund, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Cook and Dr. Henry Jameson assisted at the operation. Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou and Secretary Loeb were the only others in the room.

The statement authorized by the physicians after the operation told of its complete success. The first public announcement made at the hospital was by Colonel Harrison, who came out on the steps and announced at 4:30 that the President had just been carried to a private room to rest, and that the operation was successful. Colonel Harrison said the President was joking and laughing with his attendants as he was being carried to his room.

The bruise on the President's left shinbone was one of a dozen which he received when he was thrown out of

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